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DEBATERS WIN VICTORY

OVER PENNSYLVANIA MEN.

Taylor, Bowen and Baer Break George Washington's Series of Defeats.

George Washington's representatives received a unanimous decision over the debaters from the Zelosophic Society of the University of Pennsylvania last Friday evening in Philadelphia. The question was, "Resolved, That women should be given the right of the suffrage." George Washington was represented by Messrs. Kenneth Taylor, Norris Bowen, and David Baer, who spoke in the order named on the affirmative side of the proposition. The main contention of the negative was that women do not want the ballot, and that woman suffrage has proved a failure where tried.

The main speeches of the George Washington men follow:

FIRST AFFIRMATIVE.

Fifty years ago the proposal to extend suffrage to woman would have been ridiculed and its advocate regarded as a fanatic. But its early estimate is only another illustration that heresy is truth in the making. For every great reformation has first been introduced as a heresy; every decisive step in advance has first been denounced as wild in theory and un-

safe in practice. But the subject we are to discuss to-night has now advanced far beyond the stage of denunciation or speculation. It is endorsed by many of our leading statesmen and thinkers, while in legislative halls and public press the matter is given earnest and thoughtful consideration. Throughout the length and breadth of this land the subject is being agitated as never before. The presenting of a petition signed by 300,000 women to the New York Constitutional Convention, the formation of a National W. S. A. with active branches in all parts of the country, exhaustive investigations by Congressional committees, its official endorsement by 339—all these are manifestations of an interest that is growing keener and keener. One can scarcely view all these preparations and not agree with President Taft that woman suffrage will come eventually. Not only that, but the actual results have already been noteworthy. Over one-half of our States have extended to women suffrage in some form, while four have given complete suffrage in every particular.

Nor is this movement confined to any country or to any continent. Australia and Norway have extended full suffrage to women; Denmark and Sweden partial; while everywhere in the British Empire women are allowed either municipal or county suffrage. And the important fact, both here and abroad, is that the agitation and tendency are all one way—it all toward woman suf-

frage. In no place where it has been tried has there been an attempt to relegate woman to her former sphere. The whole tendency and the only tendency is toward complete suffrage.

It is to this topic of present and growing importance supported by such an irresistible and world-wide movement that we ask your consideration to-night. In doing so we shall invite your attention to the economic, social and political phases of this question. For the present, however, let us confine ourselves to the economic aspect, leaving the social and political sides for later speakers.

At the outset we would remind you that this movement for the enfranchisement of woman is an inseparable part of that larger struggle which has resulted in giving political rights to one excluded class after another. In aristocratic forms of government the right of governing was confined to a small class, and many were excluded from political rights. Through the spread of education and industrial advancement, however, these excluded classes gradually reached a position of intelligence and usefulness where they demanded and received political rights. Even in this country, especially in the South, property qualifications were formerly necessary before political rights could be claimed. As the excluded classes became educated and industrially advanced, the same evolution took place here, and with minor exceptions we now approximate universal manhood suffrage.

This extension of the rights to participate in political privileges is resisted now, as it always has been, by those who exclusively exercise that power. And the argument is ever the same—that although the disfranchised class may be useful and even necessary in this circumscribed sphere, they have not sufficient knowledge of State affairs to warrant their participation in government itself. But it is a story proved from the time of the plebeians to the recent uprisings of the Young Turks that when an excluded class becomes educationally and industrially advanced, they will soon demand and receive political rights.

And it is our contention that woman has recently made such rapid advances in educational and industrial lines, that she may now, like the excluded classes have done, demand her political rights. Let us first examine the growth in intelligence.

A high degree of intelligence and industrial usefulness have been the requisites for other excluded classes demanding the ballot, and with these requirements woman has complied. Her economic condition, then, fully warrants the granting of political rights.

According to the report of the Commissioner of Education for 1907 over 20,000 more girls than boys graduated from our public high schools, while 115,000 more girls than boys were attending such institutions. By the last census we learn that there are 117,000 more illiterate males than

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females in this country. And all this in spite of the fact that there are nearly 2,000,000 more men than women in the United States.

If we turn to the industrial sphere we find their progress and usefulness equally striking. By the last census figures nearly five and one-half millions of women are engaged in gainful occupations. More than that, they are constantly advancing from unimportant positions to those of responsibility. After exhaustively considering all statistics bearing on the subject, the census report concludes with this summary: "Women as a class are turning away from pursuits commonly accounted menial and are engaging more generally in those which are supposed to represent a higher degree in the social scale."

Though this increase in intelligence and industrial activity a new sphere and a larger outlook

have been opened to women. And like every other class which has passed through this evolution, they are now demanding the right to help determine the conditions under which they live.

The negative may tell you that women have made all this advance without the ballot, and there is no reason for giving it to them since their progress has been so satisfactory. But we should remember that this argument has been advanced against every class that has struggled from darkness to light. The progress has been made in spite of, rather than because of, no suffrage. If so much has been made under a handicap, how much more could be made with the right to vote? We should also remember that such an argument would justify a benevolent despotism or any non-democratic government if the people, under all its disad-

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vantages, still managed to struggle upward.

And, despite the personal advance of woman herself, her rights and opportunities have not always kept apace with her march. As to the matter of wages she often suffers under a disadvantage. Says Carroll D. Wright, "The lack of direct political influence constitutes a powerful reason why women's wages have been kept at a minimum." The American Federation of Labor in 1905 passed, and in 1906 reaffirmed, the following resolution: "That the best interests of labor require the admission of women to full citizenship as a necessary step toward insuring and raising the wages of all." And certainly it is a notorious fact that in all political appointments the man with the vote stands a much better chance than the disfranchised woman.

In order to put her on an equal footing as to political offices and positions paid by the State, such as school teaching, it is obviously necessary that she be given some control as to the deciding of these questions, while such eminent authorities as Carroll D. Wright and the American Federation of Labor insist that woman's wages will never reach their proper level until she is given the ballot.

In conclusion, we would call your attention to the vast amount of property owned by women. The largest schedules for personal taxation in Chicago were recently filed by two women—Mrs. Blaine and Mrs. Sturgis. Mrs. Russell Sage and Mrs. Hetty Green are familiar illustrations of the fact that women are often the sole protectors of immense property and business interests. The 5,000,000 female wage earners are each of them (generally), prop-

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erty owners and tax payers to some extent. Furthermore, the number of such property owners and taxpayers is rapidly increasing as woman continues her economic advance. It is for this large property-owning, taxpaying class that we ask a share in the making of property laws and in the fixing of schedules. Nor should we be diverted by dilatory pleas that the present laws are generally satisfactory. Let us not be delayed by such a plea, for we know how uncertain and precarious must be the rights of women when thus dependent upon another class. Let us rather extend the suffrage they ask, knowing full well that only the unsatisfactory laws will be changed, and that woman can better protect her own rights than can any other class.

And so to-night we bring before you a movement that is new in form but old in principle—the struggle of an excluded class to gain political rights. Supported by widespread and approving interest both here and abroad the woman suffrage movement points to the recent remarkable progress of woman in economic life and in general intelligence. Possessing the requisites of economic usefulness and intelligence to an even higher degree than other excluded classes have done, woman now demands the ballot. Let us grant it and prove that ours is still the foremost country that knows neither class nor favor, but only worth.

SECOND AFFIRMATIVE.

Mr. Chairman, Hon. Judges, Ladies and Gentlemen: Following out the plan of presenting the case for the affirmative laid down by my colleague, the first speaker, I shall discuss the question of woman suffrage in its social aspect, and to this end I wish to call your attention, first, to the "importance of the social side," and, second, to a "consideration of woman's sphere."

The "importance of the social side" of the question is very evident. Questions of health, of morals, and of education are primarily social questions. These are the fields which call especially to women; in them women have done their greatest work. No one will deny that the powerful motive force behind the temperance movement, the agitation against child labor, the reform and expansion of our educational systems, behind charitable and religious movements of every kind is the puissant spirit of our women. Recognizing this, our opponents ask the time-worn question, "If women have

accomplished so much without the ballot, why do they need it?" Our reply is, "If they have done so well without the ballot, what could they not do with it?" Hon. Judge: Every reform of a permanent character which women have been able to bring about has depended for its realization upon the statute books upon the interest which women have been able to arouse among the ballot-holding men. Without the ballot women can accomplish reforms only by indirection. They can plead, they can agitate, they can petition, but they are utterly without positive power.

We propose that women be given the ballot to give point and power to their efforts. Frances E. Willard has said: "If womanly effort and influence has accomplished so much indirectly, what will be the result when that electric force is applied through the battery of the ballot box?" Let us turn to the four States which now grant to women the ballot and see what is the result. First, it took nine years to get a State industrial home for girls in Illinois and less than one month to get such a home in the equal-suffrage States. Second, consider the effect of woman's ballot upon education. Every year Colorado spends \$5.08 per capita for educational purposes—the highest amount so spent by any State in the Union. Not only does this State lead the Nation, but in all four of the equal-suffrage States we find the following marks of educational progress:

1. Free schools from primary grade through State universities, open alike to men and women.
2. Free text books in public schools.
3. Free kindergartens.
4. Compulsory education for children under 16.
5. Free libraries throughout the States.

The State school superintendents of these four States say that these reforms are directly due to the enfranchisement of women, or, as I have put it, "to the giving of point and power to women's efforts. As a dark background for this fair picture of educational reforms, let us look at the record of a State where women have no voice in such matters. New York has 80,000 less seats in its public schools than it has children of school age. Is New York bankrupt? Far from it; so rich, in fact, is the State that it has often found it difficult to spend all of its revenues. The explanation of the state of affairs is this: Man's ideal of government is too often a

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"business man's government." We measure our success by a low tax rate, by economy, by "getting our money's worth out of government." So it is that we leave the schools crippled for funds, while our public money is sunk in roads and docks, and harbors and canals, to increase our wealth. But women will not see the social needs obscured by this sordid commercialism.

As a further illustration, let us consider how the four equal-suffrage States have dealt with the child labor question. Many of those in my audience are probably not aware that there are two million child workers in the United States, most of them employed in unsanitary factories and dark, noisome mines. The warm hearts of women have always led them to demand for these little tots "the right to childhood." In all of the woman-suffrage States children under fourteen are forbidden by law to work in mines and factories.

Time will not permit me to speak in detail of all of the social reforms which women have accomplished in these States where they have the ballot, but I must content myself with pointing to a few of the most significant:

1. Laws prohibiting the employment of women in mines.
2. Laws limiting day's work for women to eight hours.
3. Laws forbidding gambling and prostitution.
4. Divorce for same causes to husband and wife.
5. Equal rights of father and mother in guardianship of children.
6. Laws establishing juvenile courts, which are the admiration of the whole country.

Judge Ben Lindsey, in speaking of these admirable laws, said: "We owe this condition more to woman suffrage than to any one cause." Hon. Judge, it is true that some of the man-suffrage States have some of the laws which I have quoted, but we challenge our opponents to show one other State, to say nothing of four, which has all of these laws.

Let us now consider the question of "woman's sphere." Our opponents have said (will say) voting is outside of woman's sphere, is contrary to the division of functions between the sexes. We ask the question, "What is woman's sphere? Is it something definitely marked out?" Gentlemen, I do not need to call your attention to

the fact that woman's sphere is dynamic, not static. It varies from country to country in our own time; it has varied from age to age among the peoples of Western civilization. Ages ago women were men's chattels; then, slowly, from insignificant beginnings they gained some rights, working their way upward through the centuries, until now, in America, at least, full civil rights have been accorded them. So we repeat our query, "What is woman's sphere?" As George William Curtis has said, "There is only one way to determine any sphere, and that is by allowing perfect liberty of development." Let us accord to women that perfect liberty of development which we give to men. Then, if the boundaries which men have set for women are her *natural* boundaries, they will stand; if they are *unnatural*, it is best that they should be overthrown.

The negative say (will say) that the exercise of the franchise will unsex women, will destroy the charm peculiar to their sex. In this connection the Hon. Thomas B. Reed has said: "These arguments, seemingly based upon a tender consideration of woman's welfare, would impressus with the noble disinterestedness of mankind, unless we remembered that the same sweet solicitude has been put up as a barrier against every step of progress which women have made since civilization began." Was not this "same sweet solicitude" exhibited when the opponents to higher education for women declared that it was "an attempt to introduce a vast social evil, which would destroy woman's influence and charm." Today we smile at this foolish prophecy, as we smile when we think how 53 years ago Susan B. Anthony stood for half an hour in a state teachers' convention at Rochester, N. Y., two-thirds of the members present being women, while the men teachers present debated whether or not she should be allowed to address the meeting. Nevertheless, our opponents have resurrected the reactionary doctrine that a woman's sphere is bounded by the four walls of her home. Hon. Judge, we submit that the logic of this restriction would preclude women from taking any part in the social reforms in which they have been so successful, and would mean that five million of them would be forced out of the marts of trade in which they have already won a place. Can the neg-

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ative justify such a step backward; otherwise, they must admit that women should have the rights which go with their new position. Gentlemen, we do not for an instant wish to belittle the primary importance of woman's influence in the home, but we contend that in the evolution of her status in the world, woman has proved the importance of her influence in a bigger and broader sphere.

What has been the influence of politics upon women? Mrs. Cath. Waugh McCulloch recently wrote to the mayors of 140 of the largest towns in the equal suffrage States,

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asking them these questions: First, "Are women corrupted by their participation in elections?" The answer was almost universal, "No;" second, "Are polling booths located in places fit for women to enter?" and again the answer was universal, "They are so located in order that women shall not hesitate about voting." This is evidence of how it works in practice, and "an ounce of experiment is worth a ton of theory."

Honorable Judges, permit me to summarize. On the social side of

the question we have attempted to show:

1. That in the great social problems confronting our nation today, we find that, although women are doing a noble work, the success or failure of their efforts is dependent upon man's favor; that where they have been granted the franchise, they have brought about the passage of laws for which they could only petition in other States, and which we challenge the negative to duplicate in their entirety in other States;

2. That in order to show that woman's sphere is confined to the home, the negative must justify the forcing out of five million women from the industries in which they have gained a place, and must show the expediency of excluding women from any phase of work in social reform;

3. That experience in the equal suffrage States teaches that women are not unsexed by the exercise of the franchise, but are broadened.

Hon. Judge: The reactionaries say "Turn backward;" the affirmative says let the car of progress roll on, and let men call on that other half of the human mind to aid them in guiding the nation to a fuller and brighter destiny, with men and women as equal comrades.

N. BOWEN, 5-14-'09.

THIRD AFFIRMATIVE.

We have endeavored to look at this question of woman suffrage from every side. My colleagues already have presented the social and economic phases; I shall limit my discussion to the political aspect. If then we prove the necessity and advantage of woman suffrage from these three points of view and establish its justice, it must be evident that ours is a righteous cause.

Woman suffrage from the political point is practicable, has proved advantageous and is necessary.

First, is it practicable? The answer to that involves two questions, first, is government, national and municipal, of such a nature as to fall within the scope of women's understanding; second, have women, where suffrage is in force, developed an appreciable interest? Already my colleagues have answered the first question. They have demonstrated that woman's social and industrial development have fitted her mind to the exercise of the ballot. It only remains then to learn whether women use this right of suffrage.

In New Zealand, in the Parliamentary elections, of 1896, 1899 and 1902, an average of 77 per cent of the total number of men voted, and an average of 75 per cent of the total number of women. In other words, the women turned out almost exactly as strong as the men. Sir Joseph Ward, premier of New Zealand, has said, "In my opinion the benefits of woman suffrage in New Zealand have been wholly beneficial."

In Australia over 40 per cent of the voters have been women since equal suffrage was granted; at times the actual numerical vote of women has exceeded that of men. Recently 600,000 men voted and 400,000 women.

Now let us examine our own country. Since the advent of woman suffrage in Colorado, at every election over 40 per cent of the voters have been women. In one of the best resident districts of Denver the vote of women at times has run to 55 per cent of the total. In Wyoming not only do 90 per cent of the women vote, but they have even exceeded in numbers the votes of men. The same is true of the other two States. Said the Chief Justice of Idaho: "The large vote polled by women establishes the fact that they take a lively interest."

Such is the experience with the ballot. In every trial the same objections as those advanced by the negative have been urged. In New Zealand, suffrage was extended to women by a majority of two votes and now, said the Premier, "There probably could not be found two to vote against it." The one noticeable and important effect of woman suffrage has been the practicable refutation of all arguments against it. "In short," says Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, "the objections which in theory have been urged against women's participation in public affairs have been overcome by the actual application of the system in Idaho."

In the second place has woman suffrage proved advantageous?



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SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1909.

What has been its influence upon politics? I can but answer this in the words of those who from the vantage ground of personal observation have seen it at work and who alone can speak with authority and conviction.

"You may state most positively that woman suffrage in Idaho purifies politics," said Ex-Governor Hunt.

Mr. L. Lewis, the well known writer, who is opposed to woman suffrage, after a careful study of Colorado, was forced to admit that, "A very noteworthy change wrought by woman suffrage has been the raising of the require-

ment as to moral character judged solely by their private lives of men elected especially to offices in our cities."

Ex-Chief Justice Fisher, of Wyoming, declared: "I have seen the effects of female suffrage and instead of being a means of encouragement to fraud and corruption, it tends greatly to purify elections and to promote better government."

Senator Warren, of Wyoming, has made this potent statement: "Our women nearly all vote and since as elsewhere the majority of women are good and not bad the results are good, not evil."

Such is the unanimous testimony and we are yet to hear of an opposite conclusion supported by a man of authority. That great and wise orator, George W. Curtis, speaking of woman suffrage, has said: "If we would purge politics let us turn upon them the great stream of the purest influence we know." We have that great stream of the purest influence and where it has been turned upon our politics the result has been good. Particularly would this cleansing influence be felt in municipal government. It is admitted on all sides that perhaps the most discouraging aspect of American democracy is municipal politics. The Rev. Charles Aked, pastor of John D. Rockefeller, recently declared "Politics is a trade, one of the dirtiest trades in the world. The misgovernment of American cities is a by-word and scandal throughout the earth. Something is needed, a regeneration in conscience, a breath of new life that will redeem politics from the ooze and slime of log-rolling and

graft." We do not by any means go as far as Dr. Aked in his characterization of the depravity of American cities. But we do realize, as must the most conservative, that something is wrong, that the vicious and evil have too strong an influence in municipal politics. And we do agree with Dr. Aked when he says that the enfranchisement of women will supply the something needed; will accomplish the regeneration in conscience.

Is it not significant that in no State or country where woman suffrage has been granted has there been any attempt or even agitation for its repeal? From whatever side we examine it, however deeply we probe it, the overwhelming weight of testimony demonstrates that woman suffrage not only has come to stay, but has brought with it an elevation in the tone of politics which at last seems to light the way towards the ultimate realization of the ideals of American democracy.

And now as to its necessity. Buckle, the historian, lays it down as a fundamental proposition that there is no instance on record of any class possessing power without abusing it. That the vast power confined to man has often been abused, and has never achieved the best in American democracy, we think we have demonstrated during the course of this debate. In general the safeguarding of the moral, educational, and humanitarian interests that women have most at heart presents in itself a constant and ever-increasing demand for the voice of woman in governmental affairs—national, state, and local.

During the last few years tre-

mendous pressure has been brought to bear upon Congress to restrict the influx of the ignorant and vicious scum of Europe. Yet so difficult has it been found to formulate a plan to separate the desirable from the undesirable and so strong has been the opposition from those already here, and those interested in maintaining the flow of cheap labor to this country, that little has been done. One million a year they pour in, over 75 per cent from Southeastern Europe, bringing with them their old world ideas of government, of tyranny, of anarchy, and forming to a great extent the vicious classes in the cities. To the undesirable element more foreign shores can be traced more than one-half of the corruption and graft in our cities; among them votes mean nothing more than a certain market value. This ignorant class is a constant menace to our institutions; and, gentlemen, under our system of government there is only one way by which we may counteract their demoralizing influence. Of the immigrants only one-third are women. Native women outnumber the foreign born three to one. By granting equal suffrage we will place our destinies once more unreservedly in the hands of our own people, who understand our institutions and who are imbued with the American spirit.

There is yet another reason why this measure is necessary. The fundamental political theories upon which our government was founded were far in advance of their time. One by one, during the progress of our history we have approached nearer and nearer toward realizing these princi-

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ples in our institutions. It took 85 years of our national life, and in the end a mighty civil war that rocked the foundations of our country to realize the principle, "All men are created free and equal." Not yet have we completely realized in our objective institutions the principles uttered at the birth of the nation. "Taxation without representation is tyranny," and "all just governments are founded on the consent of the governed." Some progress in this direction has been made during the 19th century, but as my colleague has pointed out there still remains that large class of our citizens who are taxed without being represented, who are governed without their consent. Not until woman is enfranchised can we truly say that we have fulfilled the principles which the founders of this nation gave to the world and which the world has stamped as true. Said the late and brilliant Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts: "We have driven our leading opponents from one position to another until there is not a thoughtful opponent of woman suffrage to be found, who is not obliged to deny the doctrine which is affirmed in the Declaration of Independence."

Woman suffrage then, from the political aspect is practicable, is advantageous and is necessary. And this, Hon. Judges, closes our affirmative argument. We have endeavored to point out that first, the recent industrial evolution has swept woman into the whirlpool of our economic life, where her interests are identical with those of man, and the interests of both concentrated in the stream of our national life; and that woman as a property owner paying half the cost of government must, if justice is anything more than an impossible ideal, have her rightful voice in its management; second, that her social activity and her position in the home are not only compatible with the exercise of

political rights, but make the ballot an imperative necessity in the civic development of the nation, and third, that our principles of government and the pronounced practicability of woman suffrage leave no other course open to a farsighted nation. Our course of reasoning is backed by the success of the experiment and by the voices of Presidents, of Governors, of legislators, of the most statesmen of this country. We feel we have demonstrated that woman should be given the right of suffrage.

EXCHANGE NEWS.

Rowing is so popular at the University of Washington that it has been substituted for the regular gymnasium work.

Purdue's music festival occurs May 20. Local talent will furnish the entertainment.

Harvard defeated Princeton in the first dual tennis meet by the score of 6 to 1.

From statistics obtained from nearly all of the graduates it was found that the popular view of expensive living at Harvard was erroneous; for 309 out of a possible 505 went through college on \$500 and \$1,000 a year; seventy-nine spent less than \$500 annually, including tuition, while 196 represented an outlay of \$100 or more annually. Of these, 187 men worked through the summer vacation and either in part or wholly put themselves through college.

President George E. McLean, of the State University of Iowa, will deliver the Commencement address at Syracuse.

Morris Hilquit, the New York Socialist, spoke at Cornell recently on "Socialism and the Socialist Movement."

The Gopher is to be put on sale May 8. It has been delayed by the loss of some cuts in a wreck, but still is fifteen days ahead of the book of last year.

Mr. C. L. Maxwell, ex-consul of the United States to Santo Domingo, and Dr. Gilliam of Columbus, both colored, spoke at Ohio recently on the "Race Problem."

Indiana has a rabies scare now, and several there are to be compelled to take the Pasteur treatment. The house dog of the Emmon Club there has been attacked by the disease, and has died from it. Just before taking sick, he was petted by several people on the campus, and all these have been declared in danger.

Beginning next year, students must be twenty years old to enter Washington as special students.

The Wabash Glee and Mandolin clubs have chosen their directors for next year.

DePauw students are arranging for their annual spring minstrel show for the benefit of athletics.

Interest in track athletics is on the wane at Texas, and there is a shortage of funds for the team.

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The parents of F. W. Capp, one of Missouri's pitchers, have objected to his playing baseball, and he will quit the squad.

The interclass meet at Nebraska made a net gain of \$3.25.

The Purdue team started practice on a new diamond last week.

A new club has just been formed at Missouri. Its object is to keep the pictures of its members out of the University annual.

Governor Marshall, of Indiana, is to speak at Purdue on Memorial Day.

Six women and twelve men have been awarded class weathers by the sophomore class at Northwestern.

The advisor of women of the University of Missouri is opposed to the practice of setting up chapters of the smaller sororities there.

A representation of the adventures of Theodore in Africa will be a part of the University circus at Wisconsin. The lion is having daily rehearsals.

The Purdue girls published the Exponent for last Saturday. The staff was headed by Miss Lenna Landis.

A communication in the University Missourian asks that care be exercised in addressing the members of the faculty to use their proper titles.

The Purdue junior engineers are signing up for the official inspection trip to Chicago April 6, 7 and 8.

A student in the University of Missouri is school commissioner of Boone County. He has recently been asked to revoke the license

of a teacher in the county, who is accused of hugging one of the big girls in his school.

L. D. Ames, a Missouri professor, says: "The present system of teaching mathematics in high schools is insincere, and gives the student a very wrong impression of mathematics. Pupils are taught to use big terms that convey no meaning to them. They believe they know mathematics when they can use these terms. In reality they know very little about it."

An order has been issued at Indiana that no teams but the varsity and the freshmen will be allowed to use the diamond this spring.

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